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THE WALL CALL THE WALL

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-William O'Brien braved the wrath of Balfour yesterday and attempted to address a meeting at Youghal; the police charged upon the crowd with drawn batons and a serious row oc-curred; Mr. O'Brien was seized, but he escaped to a priest's house, and subsequently harangued the people in a stable. - Mr. Mackay has felt called upon to tell the Parisians that he is not acquainted with General Boulanger. === A wooden walk is being built in the park at Charlottenburg, in order that the Emperor may take exercise.

Domestic.-The switchmen of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad have been ordered to return to work this morning or be discharged. Snow fell all day in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. = Religious services at which all the ministers were women were attended by the delegates to the International Council of Women in Washington. - Congressman Mills was better to-day. = Samuel M. Wilson, of California, and Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, were mentioned as eligible to the Chief-Justiceship. = A list was made up of the men who will probably be chosen deleagtes to the Chicago

Convention from New-York State.

City and Suburban.—Joseph W. Drexel died. = The Irving Company sailed on the City of Richmond for Liverpool; Mr. Irving and Miss Terry will not go until Wednesday. = John T. Howard was buried. - The wife of a canalboat captain was cast adrift on floating ice in North River and was rescued in an condition. = W. K. Vanderbilt's French cook arrived; he declares that his agreement with his employer is merely verbal.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and threatening, with rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 19; average, 26 1-2.

William O'Brien is unaffrighted by imprisonment and the pains of martyrdom. Yesterday he attempted to hold a proclaimed meeting in Youghal, Ireland, when the police interfered, dragged him from his post of vantage and broke up the meeting, after some moderate O'Brien was not arrested, but of course he has exposed himself to the wrath of the Chief Secretary. This episode may precipitate a crisis that Mr. Balfour would be glad to postpone.

The time for the Republican State Convention having been determined, much interest now centres upon the delegates who will be sent to Chicago by the various Congressional Districts. How the matter is regarded in Albany is shown in a dispatch from our correspondent in that city, who reviews the prospects throughout the State. Republicans everywhere seem to be keenly conscious of the importance of selecting a delegation which will adequately represent the Empire State and the upward of 600,000 Republicans within its boundaries.

The bad work on one of the new double presses, with supplement-inserting attachments, which the Hoes are putting in for us, caused the twelve-page addition to yesterday's regular sheet to be too late for a few of our city readers. We shall be only too glad to furnish these pages free to any one who still cares to call for them, and as they contained a choice collection of news and miscellany of interest for more than a single day, we hope many will think it worth while. We expect soon to overcome the troubles this new machinery seems to entail.

A fortnight ago THE TRIBUNE directed attention to the enormous sum of money which will be at the disposal of Mr. Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works for this State, and which will make this department a political force of large dimensions in the approaching campaign, if the proposed appropriations are made by the Legislature. The Republican Senators last week made the wise determination to create no new offices and increase no salaries. It behooves them now to scrutinize with extreme care the expenditures for canal purposes that are eagerly sought. Are all these bridges needed at once? Is none of the contemplated work of such a nature that it cannot be postponed till next year? When it comes to putting two or three millions of dollars at the disposal of a single Democratic official before November 6, it is certainly exposing him to an inordinate temptation. In a Presidential year Mr. Shanahan, with the best intentions, might not be able to withstand it.

The election in Rhode Island a week fro Wednesday is of uncommon interest and imtance. Several reasons combine to make this the case. In the first place, the Democrats last year elected their entire State ticket and a large majority in the lower house of the Legislature. In the second place, the

successor of United States Senator Chace. In the third place, "The Providence Journal" has begun and is carrying on an unjustifiable warfare upon Mr. Enos Lapham. the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The situation will be found fully described in a letter from Providence, which we print in another column. It will be seen, from the account there given, that there is no reason for the bitter attacks made on Mr. Lapham. He is a good example of a self-made man, honest, sturdy, inflexible, and worthy of the warm support of every member of his party. The duty of Republicans in the pending contest is plain. They should support the entire ticket from top to bottom. There is every reason to believe that the disaster of last year can and will be retrieved. Rhode Island has no place in the list of doubtful States. It got there by a mischance. In this year of all years it should make haste to return to the Republican column.

CALLING THE ROLL. There is only one danger in the way of the High License bill at Albany-that a few Republican members may become detached from the great body of the party, either by the threats of the saloon-keepers or more persuasive arguments. The Republican press is unanimous in support of the bili. The sentiment of the party is carnestly for it. The ablest and shrewdest leaders are sincerely anxious to see it pass. Unfortunately the Republican majority in the Assembly is of such a moderate figure that it is in the power of a few men to defeat, by defection, this comprehensive movement and overthrow the work of a twelvemonth. Such a result would place the Republican party in an unfortunate position. It could still appeal to the voters of the State as the only party in favor of High License, and the only party through which there was any hope that High License could be obtained; and this question could be made a test in the next campaign by which all candidates for legislative nominations should stand or fall. The fact would remain, however, that the party had failed to carry through a law to which its good faith was pledged, and while we hope the voters of the State would be intelligent and fair-minded enough to see that the failure was not due to any lack of sincerity or earnestness in the great mass of the party. but only because a few of its members chose to turn traitors, nevertheless the Republicans would have to begin the Presidential campaign with an explanation-which is a very bad be-

ginning indeed. We hope and believe that no such situation will arise. But one thing may as well be distinctly understood at the outset: That if any Republican member of the Legislature supposes he can vote against the High License bill, at the cost only of a temporary hubbub, which will die out in a few days, he will find himself grievously mistaken. If he decides to vote against this bill, he should be shrewd to do it for other than political reasons, for there will be no political future for him except in the Democratic party. Does anybody suppose that even the Sixth-ave, liquor-dealers can re-elect Mr. Morgan, for example, if he persists in his present course? If he should secure a renomination, a revolt of the better class of citizens would be almost inevitable, and Mr. Morgan would be obliged to withdraw, or the Republicans would lose the district.

A careful examination of the list of Republican Assemblymen shows that the following are considered almost certain to vote against the

EDWARD GALLAGHER, of Erle. BANKSON T. MORGAN, of New-York. JOHN REITZ, of Kings.

The following are classed as doubtful: GEORGE BEATTY, ir., of Onelda. B. H. DAVIS, of Wayne. EDWARD R. EMERY, of Eric. C. F. GOERSS, of Niagara. HENRY MABIE, of Putnam.

If all of these members vote against the bill, it will be lost. If two of them v will pass. There is little hope of the three first-named, but we cannot believe that all those named in the doubtful list will vote against it. It is no credit to any of them, we may as well say frankly, that their position should be doubtful, after all that has been said They should get out of such an equivocal position as promptly as possible. Those who do finally range themselves with the Democrats on this question may as well make up their mind, to stay there, for we think we can promise them that the Republican press of the State, including THE TRIBUNE. will do its best to prevent their ever receiving another Republican nomination.

THE BRIDGE TERMINALS.

The most pressing question in connection with the administration of the Bridge is that of providing adequate terminal facilities. It is a question that demands immediate consideration on a basis of large liberality and as speedy a solution as can be arrived at. Provision should be made now not only for the present or for the next few years, but for utilizing the possibilities of the Bridge to the utmost extent. The Bridge railroad at present falls painfully short of doing what the public have a right to expect. Even (as will soon be the case) when trains of four cars are run scarcely appreciable relief will be afforded to the crowds that during the busy hours are packed into the cars until there is not room enough for a single one more. Of course, one step in the direction of this reform is to get rid of the careless and incompetent board of twenty trustees and put the control of this great work in the hands of a few intelligent commissioners, who will attend to their business and not let things run themselves. The two questions are, however, distinct and separate.

If the trustees had shown sufficient regard for the important duties committed to their charge to attend the meeting set for last Monday, they would have received from the experts appointed to consider the enlargement of the Bridge traffic facilities a report wherein is presented a lucid, intelligent and seemingly practical plan for doing just what has been suggested in the foregoing paragraph. At any rate, it is a plan worthy of thoughtful consideration. The question of its cost will naturally have to be thought out before any final decision is made, and likewise many other matters involved in such sweeping changes as are proposed. Mr. Wellington has described the system devised by him so clearly and minutely that on that point little is left to be desired. This system is called the circulating system, and it has the unanimous approval of the three expert engineers-Walter Katte, Julius W. Adams and Joseph Crawford-who have devoted no little time to investigating the complicated problem in all its phases. Under the circulating system it is designed to have a continuous cable road, the tracks being connected at each end in a horse-shoe curve of ninety feet radius. All switches and switchengines would thus be done away, and there would be no crossing of tracks, which is a dangerous feature in all the other systems suggested. It is claimed that trains of eighteen cars, or any smaller number, can be run at once, thus multiplying the carrying capacity of the Bridge railroad almost indefinitely Passengers are to enter the cars from the inside

on the outside, and numerous approaches to the station and exits from it are to be provided.

There are many details of the plan given by

Mr. Wellington which cannot be here discussed. With some of his ideas we do not agree; but his plan in the main appears to possess many points of superiority over any other that has come under observation. A considerable amount of property would have to be purchased on both sides of the river to give room for the large station buildings required. But the Bridge has been a costly investment for New-York and Brooklyn, and it will doubtless be the wisest economy in the long run to do this work once for all, instead of attempting small additions now and then which would not begin to answer the full purpose, and in time would have to be undone if we are ever to put the Bridge to the completest possible use. The experts say of this system that its advantages are safety, simplicity and economy; that the station in this city would be wholly confined to the easterly side of Park Row; that the trains are to be brought close to the passengers, and that the improvement can be made without interfering with the operation of the present railway. The reasons in favor of it are certainly weighty. When accurate estimates of the cost are made the plan can be considered more intelligently. It remains to be seen, also, what objections hostile engineers will raise when such criticism is invited. That something must be done to increase the railway capacity of the Bridge is conceded by everybody familiar with the matter. The obvious principle on which it should be done is to make the most of it. To that end the experts' report, with Mr. Wellington's plan, is a valuable contribution-the most valuable, probably, that has yet been made.

POLITICAL HONESTY.

In a recent conversation a distinguished Democrat said, "The great evil of the times is that Republicans do not give their opponents credit for honesty." If that is true, it is a great fault. But it is proper first to ask whether the accusation is strictly correct. In a great many instances Republicans have not been slow to honor the uprightness and fidelity of political opponents. Mayor Hewitt, for example, has received no stinted credit from Republicans for his courage in discharge of public duties, and he would probably be the first to admit that unfair and captious criticism of his work had come mainly from members of his own party. But he does not stand alone. What Republican has ever failed to honor the integrity and courage of ex-Senator Thurman Even while opposing him on account of his political opinions they have recognized his honesty. Not by Republicans, but by members of his own party he has been hunted out of political life, and because he was too honest to suit the more active managers of that party. President Cleveland himself secured the power to do great mischief, because some Republicans were in haste to give him credit for an integrity of purpose which his acts have not always manifested.

Turning from individual instances, which may prove but little, is it the truth that the policies which have been distinctively Democratic are attributed to dishonest motives by political opponents? Every well-informed man knows that anxiety to get rid of the predominance of colored voters in local and State affairs at the South was the controlling purpose of the Democratic party until the removal of troops was effected in 1877. Is it not the fact that Republicans frankly admitted abuses and misgovernment to which the inexperience of colored voters naturally led? In truth, they admitted and believed too much; they credited a thousand stories of corruption which were false; they listened too trustingly to the solemn pledges of Southern gentlemen that, if forces were withdrawn, reforms in local government would follow, but freedom of elections should be maintained, laws should be respected and enforced, and nothing should he done to deprive colored citizens of rights. Trusting the honesty of these Southern leaders, Republicans made the experiment, and is there a Democrat who does not know that every promise has been broken? Not by the great body of Democrats, it is true; comparatively few reckless and unscrupulous men created mobs, engaged in assassinations, forged returns, and have robbed colored voters of ail rights. But the deeds of the few have been supported and upheld, and the political fruits thereof have been gladly enjoyed, by the many. The party as a whole has made itself responsible for acts of dishonesty which a few com-

mitted. Is it not so in Northern States also? Unquestionably very few Democrats actually participated in the frauds and forgeries in Illinois. Indiana. Ohio and New-Jersey, and yet how many have helped to shield the perpetrators, and rejoiced in the gain of stolen seats in the Senate? Only on Friday a jury disagreed at Columbus, and Democratic forgers of returns escaped the penalty which Mr. Thurman labored to bring upon them. No intelligent man questions their guilt. Yet they were defended to the utmost by Democratic legislators, newspapers, leaders and managers, and have now the supporting sympathy of a great proportion of the members of that party, because their crimes were intended to steal for the party a seat in the Senate. With the same object the crimes in Indiana were perpetrated, and every Democratic member of the Legislature joined in seizing for his party the fruits of crime, while perpetrators were shielded from punishment. Exactly the same is true of the crime in New-Jersey. The entire party in the Legislature made haste to snatch the stolen goods and to shield the crime.

Many Republicans are too ready at this hour to assume that President Cleveland is entirely honest in his nurposes, though he systematically defeats the intent of the Civil Service act, uses the patronage to help himself and his party and to secure the passage of a partisan bill, retains Mr. Garland in his Cabinet, and places Mr. Lamar on the bench, where he may yet have an opportunity to decide in favor of his Pan-Electric friends. The truth is that not one Democrat in ten thousand would credit a Republican President with honesty of purpose. if he had so disregarded his duties and his pledges. The excuse offered is that Mr Cleveland cannot wholly resist his party. In that case, what is to be thought of the honesty of a party which compels him to violate the pledges by which it gained the power?

THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE CHURCHES The Christian Churches of the United States are rapidly reaching a point where they will be obliged to meet and settle the vexatious race question that has been troubling them for so many years. This question has assumed various phases n the different denominations, and in many of them has become much more urgent and important than in others. But these differences of form are only accidents, which cannot affect the main question at issue. That question is this: Shall the colored race be admitted on terms of equality into the existing church organizations, with no discrimination whatever on account of race or color; or shall there be charch organizations esestablished for the colored race which shall be in union with, but independent of, the existing church organizations?

Legislature now to be chosen will elect the of the curve mentioned and to make their exit | eraily tried to ignore or straddle this question. some few cases, it is true, the religious equality of all races in the church has been strongly affirmed, but in the great majority of cases the attempt has been made to keep this question in the background with the hope that somehow or other it would finally solve itself. The result of all this has been seriously to retard and even paralyze the well-meant efforts of the churches to evangelize the colored race. The spectre of race prejudice has neutralized the work of Christian missionaries, and the colored people themselves have been largely prevented from doing anything for themselves by the dissensions of their white brethren in regard to their status.

But it is likely that this unsatisfactory state of affairs will soon be ended through the action of certain white Christians in the South who are determined to prevent the ecclesiastical amalgamation of the two races at any cost. And it is likely that the first battle in this great contest will be fought in the Episconal diocese of South Carolina. So long ago as 1576 lay deputies of St. Mark's Church, Columbia, a colored congregation, presented themselves in due form for admission to the diocesan convention. The clergy voted to admit them; the lay delegates voted against their admission, and no lay delegates from that parish have appeared in the convention since. In 1885 colored clergymen in good canonical standing in the diocese, under the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church, attempted to take their seats in the diocesan convention. In this case also the lay delegates protested. In 1886 and 1887 the question was brought up again, and in the latter year the lay deputies withdrew from the convention because of the admission of colored clergymen, thus causing a schism which still remains unhealed. At the coming Easter vestry elections, the question of admitting colored clerical delegates to the convention will be the paramount issue, and it is likely that vestries opposed to this will be generally elected. That will mean the continuance of the schism, with the bishop and most of the clergy on one side and the laity on the other. The immediate result of this will be, as the bishop says, vacant rectories, closed churches, and sus-

pended and abandoned missions. But it will bring about at least one good result. It will compel the next General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets in this city next year, fairly and squarely to answer the question whether clergymen and laymen of that church in good standing can be deprived of their constitutional rights, because of the accident of color, in any of its dioceses. That it will answer this question in the negative may be fairly inferred from its history and traditions. If it fails to do so, it will encourage other denominations to take the same stand, and there will then be nothing left for the colored race but to withdraw from the existing churches and organize churches of their own, in which it is to be hoped a more comprehensive and Christian conception of church membership will prevail.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Greater activity in speculative markets since the blizzard has not been synonymous with great improvement. In stocks, wheat, corn, oats, cotton, pork, lard, oil, sugar, tin and copper prices have declined during the past week more or less, while coffee was also weak, but recovered, and lead is stronger. Iron is unsettled, with a tendency toward lower prices; coal is weaker with reduction in freights on the Lebigh already, and on other roads April 1; and wool quotations average lower, though medium grades are scarce and firm. The dry goods trade has been more active also, in part because orders delayed by the interruption of mails and business had to be filled, but numerous auction sales of late, or soon to be held, have a disturbing influence. The volume of business indicated by exchanges is there-fore larger, showing an increase over last year of 7 1-2 per cent here and 24 per cent at the chief outside citics, but the increase in volume

is not altogether of an encouraging sort. In the stock market, sales exceeded a million and a quarter shares, and Missouri Pacific deeffined most and caused most talk, though the actual sales were as large or larger in four other stocks, and in the Reading nearly three times as large. The average price declined during the week 71 cents per share. Of course the statements of earnings now coming in show more losses than gains, on account of the recent storm, but the news was generally favorable until the strike of the Burlington switchmen introduced a new elenow believed that the disturbance will spread, but the answer of the Rock Island, affirming that Burlington and Quiney people have been trying to induce other Western roads to join in a trust, and, persuasions failing, have resorted to strikes and wars in order to force them into the arrangement, is a little more interesting than trustworthy. It is not necessary to discover elaborate explanations for the perfeetly obvious consequences of excessive and surcidal rivalry in railway building throughout the Northwest. Until traffic has adjusted itself to the presence of two roads where there is business enough for one, disturbance in one form or another will hardly be avoided.

In this connection phenomenally low rates to Europe are noticed. Some steamers are begging for the privilege of taking grain or other freight at less than the bare cost of loading, and half a cent per bushel for wheat to Liverpool is the nominal rate. Yet grain exports do not increase; for the past four weeks from Atlantic ports they have been 2,167,154 bushels wheat, against 6,985,121 last year; 812,977 barrels flour, against 899,755 last year; and 2,084,659 bushels corn, against 4,933,808 last year. Wheat declined during the week 1 3-8 cents, May corn threequarters, and oats the same, with flour 5 cents lower. The ingenious statisticians, speculative or official, who elaborately figured out their demenstrations last fall that the world's actual deficiency of wheat was going to be sixty to ninety million bushels, have not had time of late to correct their figures. The exports of cotton for week past have been 218,196 bales, against 324,347 for the same week last year, and the shipments last week were smaller than in the week of the blizzard. The failure of a leading firm did not seem to have much influence; the fact that the quantity in sight continues over 400,000 bales larger than last year to date, and that stocks at ports and interior towns are .017,650 bales, against 752,155 at the same date last year, explains the decline of three-sixteenths.

The Bureau of Statistics has increased its valnable services to the business community by pubishing a detailed statement of quantities of goods in warehouse January 1, from which it appears that the enormous imports of iron last year substantially all went into consumption. Quantities in warehouse did not materially increase; in pig there was no change of consequence; in tin plates the decline was 2,400,000 pounds, in other manufactured iron the increase was 7.000,000 bounds, and in rails 7,471 and in scrap 24,067 tons. But the demand is no longer what it was, and British exports to this country in February were only 8,739 tons pig and scrap, against 60,063 last year, and of manufactured iron 12,025 tons against 40,084 last year. In tin plates there is an increase, 21,712 tons against 17,256. As to home production, the Pittsburg statem at for March 1 makes the decrease since November 1 only 19.4 per cent in iron of all kinds, while the New-York statement, using that of Pittsburg as to charcoal, makes the decline 24.5 per cent. Southern and Western iron of all kinds continues to be offered at depressing prices, and some other furnaces have stopped since March 1 .. The Treasury has not interfered with business;

it holds only \$400,000 more in cash than a week ago, and has drawn \$200,000 from banks. Decline in exports leads to increasing caution of bankers as to loans. The imports at New-York for three weeks are but 2.3 per cent over last year, but the exports hence show 21.6 per cent loss for the same time. It is stated that the rail differential rates in favor of Philadelphia now divert most of the Chicago export trade to that port. The primary objection to this theory is that in February, when the same rates were in force, official statements show smaller exports New-York. And he wonders that New-Yorkers do

from Philadelphia than last eyar, while at New-York exports increased over \$4,000,000 for the month, or double the entire shipments from Phil-

When Grover Cleveland entered the White House the Mugwumps assured the country that he was immensely better than his party, and could be counted upon to raise it slowly but surely up to his own superior ethical level. Ask them to-day what progress President Cleveland has made in his missionary work, and they remark that-let's see, Mr. Curtis, what was it you were just saying in regard to the relation of this Administration to Civil Service reform?

For a few days after the blizzard there was a good excuse for delay in the removal of ashes. But when the work has gone neglected until now, it shows gross inefficiency on the part of the contractors. That is the case in Brooklyn, and the notice given to Contractor Clark that the work will be done by the city at his expense is given none too soon. A large amount of inconvenience has been caused by the delay already, and a remedy cannot be applied too soon.

Special Treasury Agent Holahan, whose "remarkable discovery of opium smuggling" was suddenly hushed up because it failed to develop, has recently "investigated" the Shipping Commissioner's office at this port. The sole object of the investigation was to find occasion for the removal of that "offensive partisan," Commissioner James C. Reed. The Democrats have long importuned the Secretary of the Treasury to get rid of this Republican to make room for one of the anxious Democrats, but the Secretary was unable to find cause for removing Mr. Reed. When the change does take place it is likely that there will be a row in the "home circle," as the friends of the venerable Thomas Dunlap are as determined that he shall get the office as the triends of Will-Take-Any-Office Edward Cahill are that he shall secure the prize. John Haveron an old shipping agent, and a "true and tried" and "tired and hungry" Democrat, also has his skirmishers well deployed and ready to rally for him.

"The Sun," more in sorrow than in anger we believe, has forced Larry Godkin, at the point of a self-registering alethometer, to abandon his habit of calling public men nicknames. The result is that Larry seeks relief in Latin-just as a small boy who has been cured with the rod of rolling tobacco under his tongue takes to chewing sweet flag. At present Larry is quoting "aut Blaine aut nullus," with great gusto and the Dublin University accent.

A Board of Excise up the river-a whole board -has been indicted and found guilty of granting an illegal hotel license. This is said to be the first case of the kind that has happened. If our grand juries and courts do their duty, it will probably not be the last. At any rate, a needful warning has been given.

" Boss" McLaughlin has a revolt in the Democratic ranks in Brooklyn of no small proportions on his hands. The wonder is that the Democrats of our sister-city should have been willing so long to endure the yoke of McLaughlin. Every member of that party who has a particle of selfrespect left must rejoice at the opportunity now afforded to break away from the unclean influence that has brought so much discredit upon the politics of the majority party in Kings County.

PERSONAL

Lord Stanley, of Preston, the new Governor-General of Canada, denies that he is connected with the Imperial Federation League.

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore reaches Philadelphia this week from London, and another Keely Motor boom may be prognosticated.

Representative Guenther, of Wisconsin, thinks that on the tariff issue the Republicans can carry New York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Virginia and West Virginia, next fall.

"Max O'Rell" thinks that Sydney Smith did Scotchmen injustice, and that the latter can get jokes into their heads without surgical operations. Mr. Joseph Cook at Boston to-day will speak

n Roman Catholic Parochial Schools, State Inspec-ion of Private Schools, and Inspiration.

Last Friday evening Professor Charles A. Young, of Princeton, opened the Thomas lecture course at Richmond, Va., with a discourse on Astronomy. The Viccinte de Gentaut-Biron, whom M. Thiers

sent to represent France in Berlin after the resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany in 1871, contributes a sympathetic notice of the Emperor William to the "Correspondent." His position, tryonly rendered endurable, he declares, by the unfailing kindness and courtesy which he experienced at the hands of the deceased Sovereign. In the many delicate and difficult negotiations in which he was from time to time engaged, he invariably found the Emperor ready to do everything in his power to facilitate his task; and it is to this conciliatory attifacilitate his task; and it is to this conciliatory attitude of the old Sovereign more than anything else that M. de Gontaut Eiron attributes the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries for the last seventeen years. The trait that struck the French diplomatist most in the present ruler of Germany, whose character he had ample opportunities of studying, was his undisguised horror of war, and the interest which he took in every project calculated to promote a taste for the arts and industries of peace among the people whose ruler he looked forward to being one day. M. de Gontaut-Biron assures his countrymen that the Empress Victoria shares her husband's pacific sentiments and aspirations to the full.

THE TALK OF THE DAY

"In your travels through the country," says an Englishman in speaking of the United States, "you are constantly running across two classes of people, the hifalutin' boasters who think they can whin all creation, and the apish imitators of European ways, who spend their time in apologizing for their country. But it is only fair to say that the vast majority of the people belong to neither of these classes. fortunately, however, a visiting Englishman is much more I kely to meet the two classes spoken of than the larger class of sell-respecting Americans who really represent the genius of the country. And so he goes home with a false impression of the people."

The other day, while it rained, a flock of sparrows The other day, while it rained, a flock of sparrows got on the dry side of Hamilton's monument in Trinity Churchyaid. Soon an in mense careame through the railing. Just are a sparrow had returned with a worm, which meeting disappeared, the sparrow was in the clutches of the cat. All this war witnessed from a broker's office. The broker gave a quick order to also office boy, and boy and the broker's bulldog went flying after that cat. The dog caught it when it had almost reached Church-st., and in a second its back was broken. Then the big policeman went for that dog with a club, and the dog flew at him. The policeman shot the dog, the boy swore at the policeman, the latter cuffed the boy, and the troker swears that he will "have that cop broke."—(New-York Theatre.

Chicago imports a great many potatoes from Rotterdam, but some of the explosive people of that city declare that they don't want any "Rottendam

"Ah! how d' ye do, Jones? I had the greatest piece of luck last night."
"How so!"
"Why, you see, one of my tenement houses burned

"You don't mean it! Did the families get out in safety?"

"No, I believe a few of them were burned to death. But that's neither here nor there. I was going to tell you about my good luck. I had intended to put in a fire escape this very week—the papers are making such a fuse, you know—and it would have cost me a hundred dellars. I've saved that now. How's that for luck?"—(Boston Trancr.pt.

What would we all do without "chestnuts"? Here is that old story revived about General Sherman once dining in an Omaha hotel, and saying to the landlord: "You will have to remove that butter, my friend, as it outranks me."

Not Up to the Mark.-First Dame-How do you ifthe your new minister!
S. cond Dame-Well, he never shirks his pastoral duties, I can say that for him. He attended sixteen funerals and seventeen private christenings last

funerals and seventeen private christenings last week.

"He did?"

"Yes, and he was present at all the mite societies, church sociables, cluss me tings, etc., be ides being at six evening parties given by members of the congregation. His wife told me he had not been in his own house half an hour a day except at meal time, and the evening ent relainments and bedside visting had kept him up so late that he only got about four hours' sleep."

"How noble! He must be a treasure of a minister."

"Yes, in that respect we can't complain, but most

ister."

"Yes, in that respect we can't complain, but most of us are much di sa'isfied with him, and I think we will make a change very soon."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Oh, he preaches such poor sermons."—(Omaha World.

not appear to be aware of the fact that they he much pulpit ability.

THE WARRY CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF THE

I overheard this conversation on

I overheard this conversation on a Wabsah-avagrip;

"That was a fine sermon that Lorimer gave you yesterday."

"Yes; he can do that when he wants to. Do you like Lorimer?"

"Well, for a change. You know I don't go much on orthodoxy."

"Where do you go, as a rule?"

"To Swing's or Thomas's, as I chance to feel."

"I don't like Swing or Thomas; that is, I don's like the sort or tais they give. It doesn't jout you, as the nigger said about a certain kind of whiskey be had drank. Do you know, I have often thoughs that I homas and Swing occupy the same relation to religion that Oscar Wildism did to society. You know there is society and society. Thomas and Swing give you hand-painted religion. I don't say this with any disrespect, for I like both gentlement and perhaps they are doing good. But their ideas do not grap a fellow by the coat collar or lower down, if you please. No, sir: I don't want any of the hand-painted religion in mine."—(Chicago Mal.

It is reported that Dr. Sketchley is about to remove

It is reported that Dr. Sketchley is about to remove his ostrich farm from Southern to Northern California Braggs is hurrying home, having been notified of the arrival of twins. Newsboy-Extra "Sun," mister Eriggs (bitterly).—Yes; just my luck.—(Texas Siftings

Albany is to have a grand food exhibition, blizzards not preventing, on September 10. The President has been invited to open it.

It is said that among the murderers hanged during the first three years the name of John led all others by a large majority. And it may be added that it was a John, first name Demi, that was mainly in-strumental in making murderers of possibly every one of the entire lot.—(Boston Transcript.

MUSICAL COMMENT.

The tenth Popular (Young People's) Matines a Steinway Hall Saturday afternoon, while it serve able applause proved that Mr. Thomas's musicians can have their bad quarter hours like other mea The standard set by the majority of the preceding concerts, both symphonic and popular, was not reached in any particular, and to the critical the impression left was one of disappointment in spite of the interesting list of compositions played. The readings were want-ing in vitality, there were many technical slips and the intonation of the band was far from faultiess. Mr. Johannes Ziegler, who was the solo planist of the Mr. Johannes Ziegier, who was the solo plants of the afternoon, chose Grieg's concerto in which to exhibit his powers. The selection did not prove to be happy. Mr. Ziegier is plainly a painstaking musician, whose instincts are good, but he is not a brilliant executant and he fell as far short of doing justice to the technical demands of the composition as he did of reflecting the characteristic feeling of this extremely characteristic composition. His tone was inadequate in respect both of quantity and warmth. The orchestral numbers were Volkmann's overture to "Richard III," Rheinberger's Fantasia op. 79, Saint-Saens's "Phaeton," Wagner's "Stegfried Idyl," and the prelude to "Die

Meistersinger." There was an admirable educational purpose in the cture which Mr. Henry T. Finck delivered Saturday afternoon in Chickering Hall on the German and Italian vocal styles, even if a careful student could not always agree with the lecturer's historical statements. Mr. Finck is an extremist who is not inclined to find much good outside of the most ultra modern tendency in musical art, and if any one felt disposed to quarrel with his conception of the principles and aims of the old statian singing teachers, or the purposes and methods of many of the old composers, ne would not be wanting in arguments; but on the whose, Mr. Finch has dramatic truth and propriety on his side and he presented his side of the case in an interesting manner, and his fecture deserved to be heard by a more more numerous andmence. It is really a pity that the managers of these fectures should not be able to secure for them a wider parronage. They represent the serious side of loca, music culture as contranistinguished from affectation of interest in our opers and concerts. Only one remains to be given, and that on the subject of "Masic and Morals"—a subject which has been saidy mairrealed by that archesinner against healthy musical thought, the Rev. Mr. Hawels.

The Boston S, haphony Orchestra may be heard for the last time this season in New-York at Steinway Hall this evening. The concert was announced for a week ago last wednesday, but was postponed then on account of the storm, which blockaded the orchestra in transit. The programme will be as follows:

S, mphony in F, No. 3, in musical art, and if any one felt disposed to quarrel

orchestra in transit. The programms with the lows:

Symphony in F, No. 3,

Aria, "Armide."

Frau Kalisch-Lehmann.

Symphonic Prologue to Shakeapeare's

"Othello,"

Aria, "Magic Flute."

Vorspiel and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde,"

Soprano, Frau Kalisch Lehmann.

Wagner

Vorspiel and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde,"

Soprano, Frau Kallsch Lehmann.

Signor Camputini and his manager, F. A. Schwab, announce the production of "Otello" at the Academy of Music in the week beginning on April 2. Signor Marconi, who is to sing Otello, Signor Tettrazzini, the Desdemona, and Signor Cleofonto Campanini, who vill conduct the representations, -alled from flavre Saturday, while M. Maurel is expected to leave Paris next Priday, and the costumes and scenery are already on their way hither. The chorus is at work and it is said that only six performances of Verdi's overa will be given. Signor Campanini's company gave a successful concert at the Broadway Theatre last night.

Mr. Thomas's orchestra may be heard twice at Steinway Hall this week. To-morrow evening it will take part in Mr. Caryl Florio's concert to which we have already directed attention, and which deserves the encouragement of all who bolieve that good will come to art from the encouragement of our own composers. On Thursday afternoon the public rehearsal to Mr.

art from the encouragement of our own composers.
On Thursday afternoon the public rehearsal to Mr.
Thomas's eleventh Symphony Concert will take place,
when the programme will consist of Schumann's
"Overture, Scherzo and Finale," Beethoven's Figue
from op. 133 and Saint-Steins's thard symphony will
be played.
Miss Josephine Le Clein will be possible from a consent

from op. 133 and Saint-Scone's Unit sympaony win be played.

Miss Josephine Le Clair will benefit from a concert to be given at Chickering Hall on April 7, at which she will have distinguished co-operation.

Mr. Michael Banner gave a concert at Steinway Hall Saturday night, at which he entertained a fairly numerous audience with the help of Nics. Anna Bulkeley Hills, Carl E. Dufft and Max Liebling. Mr. Ranner's pleers were Viotli's concerto. No. 22, the Adaglo from Spohr's ninth concerto, Bach's Chaconne and Zarzycki's Mezourka. He played in his finest manner with a breadth and dignity which were delightful and gave great pleasure to his hearers.

To-night the National Opera Company begins a

gave great pleasure to his hearers.

To-night the National Opera Company begins a series of three proformances of opera in English at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn: The opera will be "Tanuhauser" with Miles, Pierson, Traubman, Claffe and Masers, Sylva, Bassett, Ludwig, Sto'dard and Vetta in the east. To morrow "Faust" will be given with Miss Fabria as Marguerite, and Mr. Barron McGuckin as Faust; "Tre Queen of Sheba" will be the opera on Wednesday night. To-morrow morning the sale of seats for the New-York season will be opened at the Academy of Music. A number of prominent patrons of former opera seasons at the Academy have bespeken boxes for next week. The repertoire for New-York will be Monday, April 2, and Satur'ay Matinee. April 7, "Nero"; Tuesday, April 3, "The Queen of Sheba," Weshirday, "Tanniauser"; Thurnday, "Faust"; Friday, "The Flying Dutchman," and Saturday night, "Lehengrin."

POLITICAL NOTES.

A few days ago "The Providence Journal," which has shown Mugwump tendencies for four years, printed the Rhode Island Republican State ticket at the head of its editorial columns, with the name of Fnos Lapham, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, conspicuously scratched. Indignant thereat, loyal Republicans are taking active steps to have a newspaper which they can trust. "The Portland Oregonian" thinks that the Repub-

licans can elect the next President without the vote of New-York, by carrying Indiana and either New-Jersey or Connecticut.

Reflection upon the probability that the Republi cans will control the next Congress is expected to weaken Mr. Burnes's resolve not to exchange his seat there for the Governorship of Missouri.

Even yet "The Buffalo Express" is talking up Sheridan for President, declaring that his name can not be kent out of the convention.

Prominent among the delegates at last week's Republican State Convention in Des Moines was J. B. Welch, who strayed from the fold several years ago to help Weaver, the Greenbacker, but has repented of his folly.

Remarking upon Governor Lowry's acceptance of railroad pass from the Illinois Central, in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, " The Meridian (Miss.) Democrat" observes that "to have him set the example of law breaking is almost more than a much-bearing State can bear." Continuing in the same strain "The Memphis Appeal" declares that "this is a most humiliating position—one that every other citizen of Mississippi besides the editor of "The Democrat" must feel as keenly to be disgraceful and

A MASTER STROKE IN NEW-JERSEY. From The Asbury Pack Journal. The Republican party of New-Jersey has made a master stroke that places it as the only party in support of practical temperance.

EVEN DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED Prom The Spokane Pails (W. T.) Chronicle—
This mismanagement of so vital a public trust (the postal service) is a sore trial to the stability of one's Democracy. It is not only felt in the West, but even in the East, where every facility for a first-class service is

STEALING MR. BLAINE'S THUNDER. From The Vermont Watchman and Journal.

This (the movement in Congress to secure South American trade) is simply a revival of Blaine's policy of American commercial development. No wonder that the Democrats in the He showed that the Democratic proposition was Histories own profess assument when William's own profess assuments.